

A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF APOLOGY IN PONDOK VILLAGE, PADANG, WEST SUMATERA

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Abstract

Communication by using spoken language cannot be separated from human's daily life. Every day, a person uses various utterances or illocutionary acts- part of speech acts, in order to communicate what he/she has in his/her thought to others. One may use the speech act to give a compliment, make a request, refuse an invitation, ask for an apology, etc. The knowledge required by an addresser (speaker) to perform illocutionary acts constitutes part of his/her communicative competence. An appropriate illocutionary act will be delivered if the addresser has a good communicative competence of his/ her language. Thus, in discourse studies of a language, it is important to set up units of analysis called speech act sets (Olshtain and Cohen, 1983). In this paper, the speech act set that will be discussed is the speech act set for apology. The community involved in this research is Chinese generation in Pondok Village, Padang, West Sumatera. The research is done in situ – the actual place where one can see people realistically in the language being studied. The aims of the research are to describe and analyze speech act set for apology as demonstrated by Chinese generation in Pondok Village, Padang, West Sumatera.

Keywords: speech act set, apology, Chinese generation, Pondok Village, Padang, West Sumatera

INTRODUCTION

Communication by using spoken language cannot be separated from human's daily life. Every day, a person uses various utterances or illocutionary acts- part of speech acts, in order to communicate what he/she has in his/her thought to others. One may use the speech act to give a compliment, make a request, refuse an invitation, ask for an apology, etc. The knowledge required by an addresser (speaker) to perform illocutionary acts constitutes part of his/her communicative competence. An appropriate illocutionary act will be delivered if

the addresser has a good communicative competence of his/ her language. Thus, in discourse studies of a language, it is important to set up units of analysis called speech act sets (Olshtain and Cohen, 1983).

In this paper, the speech act set that will be discussed is the speech act set for apology. The community involved in this research is Chinese generation in Pondok Village, Padang, West Sumatera. The research is done in situ – the actual place where one can see people realistically in the language being studied. The research question formulated is what strategies used by the addresser (speaker) in uttering an apology are. The aims of the research are to describe one of the varieties of Minang spoken language, that is, Minang Language with Chinese dialect especially in expressing apologies and to analyze the apology used by Chinese generation in Pondok Village, Padang, West Sumatera. The significance of this research is to give contribution for further research related to spoken language used by Chinese Generation in Pondok Village, Padang.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Speech Act Sets

A speech act set consists of the explicit and conventional patterns as well as the more implicit or indirect strategies (Searle, 1975). To complete Searle's ideas, Olshtain and Cohen (1983) in Murcia (1991) have proposed the notion of a speech act set to encompass the major linguistic and pragmatic strategies, any one of which would suffice as a minimal element to represent the particular speech act. It provides the researcher with a framework for defining the relationships holding between illocutionary intent and linguistic repertoire in a specific language and with the possibility of comparing speech act sets across languages. Olshtain and Cohen (1983) states that

“Speech act sets encompass the routinized realization patterns of a speech act related to the semantic criteria and the illocutionary intent. These patterns need to be further matched to sets of pragmatic and situational features according to which any one of these patterns might be more appropriate than others. Such considerations entail both social and situational factors.”

From their statement, it is inferred that there are five factors which determine a speech act set; those are : (1) routinized patterns related to semantic criteria, (2) intention, (3) pragmatic and situational features, (4) social factor, and (5) situational factor.

2. Apologies

Apologies impose on the addresser (speaker) rather than the addressee (hearer). Elis (1985) states that, “ An apology requires the speaker to admit responsibility for some behavior (or failure to carry out some behavior) that has proved costly to the hearer. “ Furthermore, Olshtain (1989) did the research involving four different languages Hebrew, Australian English, Canadian French, and German and concluded that apologies are largely universal or similar in many ways.

When apologizing, the speaker is willing to humiliate him/herself to some extent and to admit the fault and responsibility for the offense. Therefore, semantic criteria that need to be met by the act of apologizing are an expression of regret and acknowledgment of responsibility for the offender/speaker.

3. Strategies Used in the Apology Speech Act

The apology speech act consists of five strategies or realization patterns (Olshtain and Cohen, 1983), two of which are general and depend less on contextual constraints, and three of which are situational specific. The two general strategies are the explicit expression of apology, which consist of formulaic, routinized expression containing some explicit performative verb (e.g., “I’m sorry, “ “Excuse me,” “I regret,” “I apologize”), and the expression of responsibility, which reflects the speaker's degree of willingness to admit to fault for the offense. The other three strategies, an explanation, an offer of repair, and a promise of nonrecurrence, are situation-specific and semantically reflect the content of the situation.

In addition to the main strategies which make up the speech act set, there are ways in which the speaker can modify the apology either by intensifying it or by downgrading it. An intensification would make the apology stronger, creating even more support for the hearer and more humiliation for the speaker. The routinized intensification usually consists of internal modification within the apology expression – in the form of a conventional intensifier such as “really”, “very”, “terribly”.

External modification can take the form –of a comment signaling added concern for the hearer. Such comments intensify the apology since they express stronger interest on the part of the speaker to placate the hearer. External modification which downgrades the apology can take the form of a comment which minimizes either the offense or the harm it may have caused. For example (as cited on Olshtain and Cohen, 1983):

“Intention : asking for an apology

Context : forgetting meeting a new boss.

Utterance :

I'm really very sorry (an intensified expression of apology)

I completely forgot about it (an expression/acknowledgement of responsibility)

The alarm on my watch didn't go off as it was supposed to (an explanation or account of the situation)

Is it possible for me to make another appointment? Can we meet now? (an offer of repair)

This won't ever happen again (a promise of nonreoccurrence)”

RESEARCH DESIGN

This research is a descriptive research. Gay (1987) states that a descriptive research reports the things as what the investigator observes in the field. It involves collecting data by using questionnaire, survey, interview, and observation.

In this research, the investigator did the field work in situ-the actual place where one can see people realistically in the language being studied. This decision was made in accordance with Samarin's idea (1967, p.10) who states that there are two principal reasons why the field work should be done in situ: First, it will be much easier for both the informant and the investigator to collect a corpus which is culturally relevant and linguistically accurate. Second, by restricting himself to working away from the community, the investigator precludes the observation of important linguistic phenomena. Considering those reasons, the community involved in this research is Chinese generation of Pondok Village, Padang, West Sumatera.

1. Informants

The informants are needed to get the body of data (linguistic corpus). The informants involved in this research are 4 males and 5 females. All of them are Chinese generation of Pondok Village, Padang, West Sumatera. The informants are selected randomly and all fulfill the qualifications of the informants in terms of cultural/ psychological qualities (alertness, intelligence, social qualities) and proficiency of the language (Chinese dialect of Minang language in Padang, West Sumatera). The age of the informants vary from 20-21 years old. There is no special training for the informants because all of them are STBA Prayoga students majoring in English who are quite familiar with field linguistic research.

The investigator gained the acceptance of the informants in the community by a relationship in STBA Prayoga society where the investigator teaches the informants. Thus, there is no problem in participation.

2. The Linguistic Corpus

The corpus are expressions of apology used by the informants in six different context. The data were collected by answering the questions on a piece of paper. The questions are: How do you utter your apologize in the situations below with the Minang language which you usually use in your daily life?

1. You open the door and accidentally smash an old man/woman.
2. You come late to your class and you apologize to your lecturer.
3. You come late for a meeting with your friends.
4. You promise to bring your friend's book that you borrow today, but you forget to bring it.
5. You ask permission to walk in a way which is very crowded.
6. You make your boyfriend/girlfriend or your beloved one disappointed.

3. The instrument of the research

The instrument of the research was the investigator herself. In collecting and analyzing the corpus, she involved herself in eliciting the data. Other instruments are blank papers for the informants to answer the questions and a field note to write down everything which is important in collecting and analyzing the corpus.

4. Technique and data collection

The procedure was: the investigator delivered the question orally in Bahasa Indonesia and the informants must write the answer of each question by using the language they usually use in daily conversation (in this case Chinese dialect of Minang language used in Pondok Village, Padang, west Sumatera). This procedure was taken because apologies are face-threatening acts (Elis,1985). In other words, the data of apology speech act would be difficult to collect by eavesdropping (or selective listening) because the speaker (addresser) who uttered it would better to deliver it privately to the hearer (addressee). Thus, the eliciting technique used in this data collection is scheduled elicitation by creating the investigator's own questions in the questionnaire. The investigator collected the data on October, 18 2010.

5. Technique of Data Analysis

The data obtained are analyzed by Oslhtain and Cohen apology speech act strategies (1983). The steps of analyzing the data are

1. Collecting the questionnaire
2. Identifying the strategies used in apology speech act
3. Determining the types of strategy
4. Classifying the types of strategy
5. Summarizing and concluding the discussion of the findings.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Linguistic corpus and analysis

CONTEXT 1: You open the door and accidentally smash an old man/woman.

Informant	Corpus	Strategies used in apology speech act (by Oslhtain and Cohen)				
		an intensified expression of apology	an expression/ acknowledgment of responsibility	an explanation or account of the situation	an offer of repair	a promise of non-reoccurrence
1.Jevon	Oops.. onde.. Sorry pak/buk,... Ndak sengaja... Ada kene pak/buk?	Oops.. onde.. Sorry pak/buk,...	Ada kene pak/buk?	Ndak sengaja...		
2.Hendra	Maaf pak, ndak sengaja.	Maaf pak,		ndak sengaja.		
3.Natalia	Onde sorry - sorry, maaf-maaf, Bu/Pak.	Onde sorry - sorry, maaf - maaf, Bu/Pak				
4.Emilya	Maaf, maaf Pak. Awak indak sengaja Pak.	Maaf, maaf Pak.		Awak indak sengaja Pak.		
5.Festi	Maaf Pak/Bu... Saya ndak sengaja.	Maaf Pak/Bu...		Saya ndak sengaja.		
6.Bob	Eh, sori Pak. Ndak sengaja.	Eh, sori Pak		Ndak sengaja.		
7.Riyardi	Sorry Pak.. dak sengaja.	Sorry Pak..		dak sengaja.		

8.Hermawan	Sorry Pak, maaf ya Pak.	Sorry Pak, maaf ya Pak.
9.Maria	Ouwwhh... Sory Kek/Nek..	Ouwwhh... Sory Kek/Nek..

ANALYSIS 1:

1. In this context, because the action accidentally happened without the speaker's intention, there's no offer of repair and no promise of nonreoccurrence.
2. The expression of apology used are:
 - a. Sorry
 - b. Maaf
3. The intensified expression used are:
 - a. Eh!
 - b. Ouwwhh!
 - c. Maaf-maaf..
 - d. Onde! sorry –sorry
 - e. Oops!

The intensified expression can be in the form of interjection (a,b, and e) or repeated expression of apology (c) , or the combination of interjection and repeated expression of apology (d).

4. The expression/acknowledgement of responsibility is
 - a. Ada kene Pak/Buk?

This is the polite expression to show the addressee that the addresser feels guilty about his/her careless action and cares about the addressee's condition.

5. The explanation or account of the situation are:
 - a. Complete sentence :
 - i. Saya ndak sengaja
 - ii. Awak indak sengaja
 - b. Incomplete sentence:
 - i. Dak sengaja
 - ii. Ndak sengaja

The variation of the negation used are “indak” and “ndak”. The variation of the pronoun used are : “saya” and “awak”.

CONTEXT 2: You come late for a meeting with your friends.

Informant	Corpus	Strategies used in apology speech act (by Oslhtain and Cohen)				
		an intensified expression of apology	an expression/acknowledgement of responsibility	an explanation or account of the situation	an offer of repair	a promise of non-reoccurrence
1.Jevon	Oi.. Sorry telat a..... (alasan)	Oi.. Sorry	telat a.....	(alasan)		
2.Hendra	Sorry semua.	Sorry semua.				
3.Natalia	Onde sorry-sorry telat. Tadi gua.... (alasan)	Onde sorry - sorry	telat.	Tadi gua.... (alasan)		
4.Emilya	Sorry yo, ambo telat.	Sorry yo,	ambo telat.			
5.Festi	Sorry ya.. Tadi ada... (alasan)	Sorry ya..		Tadi ada... (alasan)		
6.Bob	Sori yo, banyak bisnis.	Sori yo,		banyak bisnis.		
7.Riyardi	Sorry-sorry ..den telat.	Sorry-sorry,	den telat.			
8.Hermawan	Sorry-sorry. Tadi gua lagi...	Sorry-sorry.		Tadi gua lagi (alasan)		
9.Maria	Jan berangkat jo den yow!					

ANALYSIS 2:

1. In this context, the addressers violate the punctuality in making an appointment with his/her friends. From the corpus gathered, while dealing in such context, some of the informants tried to defend themselves by giving explanations of the situation. Some of them preferred not to give any explanation.
2. All informants do not give offer of repair and promises of nonreoccurrence in this context.

3. The expression of apology used is: sorry
4. The intensified expression of apology used are:
 - a. Interjection + expression of apology
 - I. Oi! sorry
 - b. Expression of apology + particle “yo” or “ya”
 - i. Sori yo ii. sorry ya.
 - c. Repeated expression of apology
 - i. Sorry-sorry
 - d. Interjection + repeated expression of apology:
 - i. Onde! sorry-sorry
 - e. One informant had no guilty feeling for being late (Maria) and uttered a defensive imperative statement “jan berang jo den yo! which forced the others not to blame her.
5. The expression/acknowledgement of responsibility are:
 - a. Complete sentence:
 - i. Den telat
 - ii. Ambo telat
 - b. Incomplete sentence:
 - i. Telat a... (a is a particle)
 - ii. telat
6. The explanation or account of the situation are:
 - a. Complete sentence :
 - i. Tadi gua ada..... (reason)
 - ii. Tadi ada....(reason)
 - b. Incomplete sentence
 - i. Banyak bisnis
7. The variation of the pronoun used are : “gua”, “ambo”, and “den”.

CONTEXT 3: You come late to your class and you apologize to your lecturer.

Informant	Corpus	Strategies used in apology speech act (by Oslhtain and Cohen)				
		an intensified expression of apology	an expression/ac knowledgem ent of responsibility	an explanation or account of the situation	an offer of repair	a promise of non-reoccurrence
1.Jevon	Buk/pak, maaf telat.... Tadi saya...(alasan). Boleh saya masuk, buk/pak?	Buk/pak, maaf	telat....	Tadi saya... (alasan).		
2.Hendra	Buk, di jalan macet, maaf.	Buk, maaf.		di jalan macet		
3.Natalia	I'm sorry I'm late, Ma'am/Sir.	I'm sorry Ma'am/Sir.	I'm late,			
4.Emilya	I'm sorry Sir. I don't mean to come late.	I'm sorry Sir.	I don't mean to come late.			
5.Festi	Bu, maaf, tadi ada.... (alasan) jadi saya telat.	Bu, maaf,	jadi saya telat.	tadi ada.... (alasan)		
6.Bob	Maaf, Bu. Ban motor bocor.	Maaf, Bu.		Ban motor bocor.		
7.Riyardi	Maaf, Bu. Telat bangun.	Maaf, Bu.		Telat bangun.		
8.Hermawan	Maaf Pak, Saya terlambat. Tadi saya....	Maaf Pak,.	Saya terlambat	Tadi saya....		
9.Maria	Misi,Pak/Bu. Saya telat datang.	Misi,Pak/Bu.	Saya telat datang.			

ANALYSIS 3:

1. In this context, the addressers violate the punctuality in attending the class. From the corpus gathered, while dealing in such context, some of the informants tried to defend themselves by giving explanations of the situation.
2. All informants do not give offer of repair and promises of nonreoccurrence in this context.
3. The expression of apology used are:
 - a. Maaf Buk/Pak
 - b. I'm sorry, Sir/ Ma'am.
 - c. Misi,Pak/Bu.
4. The expression/acknowledgement of responsibility are:
 - a. Complete sentence:
 - i. Saya terlambat
 - ii. Saya telat
 - iii. Saya telat datang
 - iv. I'm late
 - v. I don't mean to come late
 - b. Incomplete sentence:
 - i. Telat
5. The explanation or account of the situation are:
 - a. Complete sentence :
 - i. Tadi saya..... (reason)
 - ii. Tadi ada....(reason)
 - iii. Ban motor bocor.
 - b. Incomplete sentence
 - i. Telat bangun
 - ii. Di jalan macet
6. The variation of the pronoun used is : “saya”.
7. Some informants use English since the lecturer usually uses English as the language used in classroom's instructions.

CONTEXT 4: You promise to bring your friend's book that you borrow today, but you forget to bring it.

Informant	Corpus	Strategies used in apology speech act (by Oslhtain and Cohen)				
		an intensified expression of apology	an expression/a cknowledge ment of responsibility	an explana tion or account of the situation	an offer of repair	a promise of non-reoccurrence
1.Jevon	Sorry a, beko gua anta ke tempat lu ha.. SMS se gua lu dimana beko di?	Sorry a,			beko gua anta ke tempat lu ha..SMS se gua lu dimana beko di?	
2.Hendra	Sorry (nama), gua lupa bawa buku lu.	Sorry (nama),	gua lupa bawa buku lu.			
3.Natalia	Onde,...(nama teman), Sorry-sorry. Sabana lupa gua.	Onde,...(nama teman), Sorry-sorry.	Sabana lupa gua.			
4.Emilya	Nde mande, gua lupa lo bawa buku lu. Ingekkkan gua besok ya.	Nde mande,	gua lupa lo bawa buku lu.		Ingekkkan gua besok ya.	
5.Festi	Sorry ya...Ndak ingek gua do. Besok se ya gua pulangkan. Ndak ba'a kan?	Sorry ya...	Ndak ingek gua do.		Besok se ya gua pulangkan . Ndak ba'a kan?	
6.Bob	Sorry ni. Lupa gua bawa bukunya dek takaja-kaja.	Sorry ni.	Lupa gua bawa bukunya	dek takaja kaja.		
7.Riyardi	Nde mati la... Buku lu lupa gua bawa.. Sorry yo	Nde mati la! Sorry yo...	Buku lu lupa gua bawa..			
8.Hermawan	Sorry-sorry, lupa gua bawa. Besok la, kalo ndak	Sorry-sorry,	lupa gua bawa.		Besok la , kalo ndak beko gua anta.	

ANALYSIS 4:

1. In this context, the addressers forget their promise. From the corpus gathered, while dealing in such context, some of the informants tried to express their regret.
2. All informants do not give promises of nonreoccurrence in this context.
3. The expression of apology used is: Sorry
4. The intensified expression of apology used are:
 - a. Interjection + expression of apology + particle “yo”
 - i. Nde mati la! Sorry yo
 - ii. Ondeh! Sorry yow
 - b. Expression of apology + particle “a”, “ni” and “ya”
 - i. Sori ni
 - ii. Sorry ya
 - iii. Sorry a
 - c. Repeated expression of apology
 - i. Sorry-sorry
 - d. Interjection + repeated expression of apology:
 - i. Onde! sorry-sorry
 - e. One informant uttered interjection only
 - i. Nde mande!
5. The expression/acknowledgement of responsibility are in the form of complete sentence
 - a. Gua lupa bawa buku lu.
 - b. Sabana lupa gua.
 - c. Ndak ingek gua do.
 - d. Lupa gua bawa bukunya
 - e. Buku lu lupa gua bawa..
 - f. lupa gua awak.
 - g. Lupo den awak..
6. There is only one informant who gave explanation or account of the situation in the form of incomplete sentence : dek takaja-kaja
7. The variation of the pronoun used is : “gua”, “den”, “lu”
8. Some of the informants gave an offer of repair:
 - a. Beko gua anta ke tempat lu ha..SMS se gua lu dimana beko di?
 - b. Ingekkkan gua besok ya.
 - c. Besok se ya gua pulangkan. Ndak ba'a kan?
 - d. Besok la, kalo ndak beko gua anta.

CONTEXT 5 : You ask permission to walk in a way which is very crowded.

Informant	Corpus	Strategies used in apology speech act (by Oslhtain and Cohen)				
		an intensified expression of apology	an expression /acknowledgement of responsibility	an explanation or account of the situation	an offer of repair	a promise of non-reoccurrence
1.Jevon	Misi..misi... Numpang lewat..	Misi..misi ...		Numpang lewat..		
2.Hendra	Permisi, Pak. Numpang lewat.	Permisi, Pak.		Numpang lewat.		
3.Natalia	Permisi.	Permisi.				
4.Emilya	Misi, misi,misi....!!	Misi, misi,misi... !!				
5.Festi	Misi..misi...air panas...air panas...	Misi..misi ...		air panas...air panas...		
6.Bob	Permisi- permisi....	Permisi- permisi....				
7.Riyardi	Misi, Pak/Bu.	Misi, Pak/Bu.				
8.Hermawan	Misi...misi....misi....	Misi...misimisi....				
9.Maria	Woi..misi..woi.. !!	Woi..misi.. woi...!!				

ANALYSIS 5:

1. In this context, the addressers ask permission to pass the way.
2. All informants do not give expression of responsibility, offers of repair and promises of nonreoccurrence in this context.
3. The expression of apology used are:
 - a. Misi
 - b. Permisi
 - c. Misi, Pak/Bu.
 - d. Permisi, Pak.
4. The intensified expression of apology used are:
 - a. Repeated expression of apology
 - i. Misi-misi
 - ii. Permisi-permisi

- b. Interjection+ expression of apology:
 - i. Woi! Misi
- 5. Explanation or account of the situation:
 - a. Numpang lewat.
 - b. Air panas-air panas

CONTEXT 6: You make your boyfriend/girlfriend or your beloved one disappointed.

Informant	Corpus	Strategies used in apology speech act (by Oslhtain and Cohen)				
		an intensified expression of apology	an expression/acknowledgment of responsibility	an explanation or account of the situation (alasan).	an offer of repair	a promise of non-reoccurrence
1. Jevon	Bro/ sis. Tui pu chi a... Gua khilaf..(alasan). Besok ni ndak gi..sorry yo...yo...yoo..?	Bro/ sis. sorry yo...yo...yoo..?	Tui pu chi a... Gua khilaf..			Besok ni ndak gi..
2. Hendra	Maaf ya.	Maaf ya.				
3. Natalia	Sorry ya. Dak masud gitu o. Sorry ya.	Sorry ya. Sorry ya.	Dak maksud gitu o.			
4. Emilya	Maaf ya. Gua betul-betul minta maaf.	Maaf ya. Gua betul-betul minta maaf.				
5. Festi	Maaf..Sorry.. sorry...Adek yang salah.	Maaf..Sorry.. sorry...	Adek yang salah.			
6. Bob	Sori yank. Ga lagi-lagi deh...	Sori yank.				Ga lagi-lagi deh...
7. Riyardi	Maaf telah mengecewakan mu, gak lagi kok suer.	Maaf	telah mengecewakanmu,			gak lagi kok suer.
8. Hermawan	Ndeh... sorry a yank...ndak ada koko begitu lagi do yah? Yah? Maaf a...	Ndeh... sorry a yank... Yah? Maaf a...				ndak ada koko begitu lagi do yah?
9. Maria	I don't care! Saya baru sekali pun melakukannya.					

ANALYSIS 6:

1. In this context, the addressers had caused something that made his/her closest person feel disappointed.
2. Some of the informants used a promise of nonreoccurrence, one used an explanation of the situation, some used an expression responsibility as the strategies.
3. The expression of apology used are:
 - a. Sorry
 - b. Maaf
4. The intensified expression of apology used are:
 - a. Expression apology + particles (“yo..yo...yoo”, “ya”, “yah”, “a”)
 - i. Sorry yo..yo..yoo?
 - ii. Maaf ya
 - iii. Sorry ya.
 - iv. Sorry a...,yah?
 - v. Maaf a
 - b. Combination of expression of apology
 - i. Ndeh... sorry a yank... Yah? Maaf a...
 - ii. Maaf, sorry..
 - c. Repeated expression of apology
 - i. Sorry ya-sorry ya
 - ii. Maaf ya. Gua betul-betul minta maaf.
5. The promise of nonreoccurrence used:
 - a. Besok ni ndak gi..
 - b. Ga lagi-lagi deh...
 - c. gak lagi kok suer..
 - d. ndak ada koko begitu lagi do yah?
6. One informant did not use the apology speech strategies at all. She just defended herself for doing the mistake.
 - a. I don't care! Saya baru sekali pun melakukannya.

CONCLUSION

Based on the speech act set for apologies proposed by Olshtain and Cohen (1983), the strategies used by Chinese generation in Pondok Village, Padang, West Sumatera are:

Strategy	Examples
1. An expression of apology <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Expression of regret➤ An offer of apology➤ A request for forgiveness	Maaf. Sorry. Permisi. Misi. Ndeh, sorry a...yah? Maaf a
2. planation or account of the situation	Tadi saya... Tadi ada... Dek takaja-kaja. Ndak sengaja Awak indak sengaja. Numpang lewat.
3. An acknowledgement of responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Accepting the blame➤ Expressing self-deficiency➤ Recognizing the other persons as deserving apology➤ Expressing lack of intent	Adek yang salah. Gua khilaf. Ndak ingek gua do. Telah mengecewakkanmu Dak maksud gitu o
4. An offer of repair	Beko gua anta ke tempat lu ha..SMS se gua lu dimana beko di? Besok se ya gua pulangkan. Ndak ba'a kan? Ingekkang gua besok ya. Besok la , kalo ndak beko gua anta.
5. A promise of nonreoccurrence	Ndak ada koko begitu lagi do yah? Gak lagi kok, suer.. Ga lagi-lagi deh. Besok ni ndak gi

Chinese dialect of Minang language are used by Chinese generation of Pondok Village, Padang, West Sumatera. Thus, several vocabularies and particles used are different from Minang language spoken by Minangese generation in Padang, West Sumatera. Some of the expressions found are uttered in English since all the informants also speak English actively in campus. In the case in which the informant does not feel guilty about her action, there is no apology speech act strategies used in her utterance.

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